THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. B. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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By the week, payable to the carrier.....25
Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Jayne's Medicines.
Go to Fleming's drugstore for Jayne's medicines and all other patent medicines.

Prime Fish.
Those in want of prime haddock, and other choice fish, should call on Breen and McCoy, Diamond market, Pittsburgh.

Washington's Birthday.
Everybody should celebrate this day, and go to Pittock's for Albums, Fellos, Go d Pens, Diaries, Physicians' Visiting Lists, &c. There you can get them cheap. Call at once.

Take Notice.
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION
meets THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, at new Board of Trade Rooms, in Third National Bank building, cor. Virgin alley and Wood street, 2d floor.

Wanted,
At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 56 Wood street. Day & Hayden.
Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers. Constant employment given Day & Hayden.

Extraordinary Bargains.
Merrimack prints 3½ cents, other kinds 25 cents, some as low as 18½ cents. Yard wide shirting at 25 cents. First rate muslin at 31½. Ginghams 31½ cts. Tickings, checks, sheeting, &c., &c., at the same rates at Barker's 59 Market street.

Valuable Oil Property.
Several valuable tracts of land, believed to be excellent oil bearing territory, located on Fishing creek and its tributaries, Wetzel county, West Virginia, are offered for sale by Mr. J. B. Hubley. No. 27 Fourth street. These lands adjoin the property of the "West Virginia Oil Company," and as Wetzel county is located among the best oil territory in West Virginia, they are worthy of the attention of capitalists desiring to invest in oil.

Chickering's Pianos.
It is fortunate for an inventor, improver, or dealer in any commodity of general use, that his name becomes identified with the article that it rises at once to the thought whenever the article in question is to be sought and purchased. Such is the privilege enjoyed by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, for no piano, unless of a piano without thinking, at the same time, of the name of Chickering, as permanently associated with that favorite household instrument. Time has confirmed their reputation for excellence beyond controversy, and in the name of this house, all purchasers have a guarantee for the procurement and possession of a piano, at the same time elegant in make, improved up to the highest point of excellence, and unrivaled for volume and quality of tone, delicacy of touch and general excellence. Wherever, therefore, secures a Chickering piano, has an instrument reliable and enjoyable in its immediate use, and of such value as to be counted in the property of the household as a permanent acquisition.
Mr. MELLOR, is well known as the exclusive agent in this city for the Chickering Pianos, and has always a fine assortment of them on hand. All persons intending to purchase a piano, should visit his warerooms 81 Wood street.

THE RIVER BED SWINDLE.—As will be perceived by our Harrisburg special, Senator GRAHAM has presented the protest of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade against the river bed scheme, now before the Legislature. In doing so, Senator GRAHAM moved that it be printed for public information. He was constrained to make this motion for the reason that the proceedings of the House on this subject last week were are ully excluded from the *Legislative Record*, published by George BERGNER, of the *Telegraph*. From this fact the public may learn the influences at work to accomplish this grand swindle. The members of the Legislature do not desire to go on the record on this subject, and well they may not. The public is Argus-eyed, however, and will keep a close watch on the scheme and those who favor it.
The Committee on Ways and Means have reported a substitute in the House, offering the lands in question at public sale in lots of five acres, and requiring in addition a royalty of five per cent. to be paid. On the consideration of the original bill, we are pleased to announce, the entire Allegheny county delegation voted solid against it. The substitute has something to recommend it, inasmuch as the lands will be open to public competition, and the State will receive a sum equivalent to their value.

FIRST IN CHARLESTON.—Brigadier General SCHIMMELFENNIG, late Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Pittsburgh German Regiment, received the surrender of Charleston, at the hands of Mayor MACBETH, on Saturday. Among the first troops to reach Washington City, in response to President LINCOLN'S first call in April, 1861, were two German companies from Pittsburgh. On Saturday the news of the attack on Sumter was received, on Sunday the President's call was issued, and on Monday evening three companies left the city for Washington, where they were quartered in the old Senate Chamber. And now, after nearly four years of war, a commander of a Pittsburgh German regiment is first to enter the city where treason was born and rebellion first raised its viperous head, and receive its surrender from that important rebel functionary, Mayor MACBETH. The circumstance is a gratifying one.

Incomes of 1864.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the recent propositions in Congress in regard to amending the income tax bill are a part of the first efforts toward framing our next payable income taxes, that is, those of the year 1864. But those taxes are already fixed by the law approved June 30, 1864. As they have received but little public attention, and as they differ considerably in some respects from those of 1863, it may be worth while to glance at their chief features.
The new scale of taxation is as follows: on incomes between $600 and $5'00, the tax is to be five per cent.; between $5000 and $10,000, seven and a half per cent.; on all over $10,000, ten per cent. Besides these $600, which is exempt in all cases, there shall be deducted all national, State, municipal taxes of the year, except the income tax; the income derived from interest on bonds of all corporations, and the interest upon their bonds and debts, previously assessed; the rent of the payer's homestead, or the rental value of it when owned; and also the amount paid for hired labor in carrying on a business, rents of places of business, money paid for repairs not exceeding the average of the preceding five years, and money paid for interest on incumbrances on real estate.
But it is to be observed that there is to be only one exemption of $600 from the aggregate incomes of a family composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except where the income of wife or child is derived from a separate source. Publishers of newspapers will not have their incomes from advertisements deducted under this law, as under that of 1862.
The items of income are somewhat enlarged. The net profits on real estate purchased and sold within the year are reckoned as income; and losses of the same nature are to be deducted. The interest, however and above the amount of interest paid upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other forms of indebtedness, if good and collectable, is to be included as income. All gains derived from the sale of stocks or other property, including agricultural products, and the profits from all companies not specified in the law—that is, which have not paid taxes on dividends—are reckoned as income, as is also the interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States. The taxes are to be levied on the first of May, and to be due and payable by the 30th of June.

The suicide of Rene Gautier, a young Frenchman, at New York, was attended by peculiar circumstances. He was a man of education, apparently, of pleasant manners and of retired habits. Nothing was known about his previous life at the house where he boarded, and no person was allowed to visit his room. He appeared to be afraid that government detectives were watching him. On Wednesday a policeman came to the house with the request that a Mr. Smith would go to the police station to bail a friend, who was in trouble, but the servant girl by mistake told Mr. Gautier, that a policeman wanted him. He was at the breakfast table at the time, and immediately he went to his room, wrote the words "Goodby, curlous," on a piece of paper, which he left on the table, laid down upon the bed, and blew out his brains with a revolver. The sum of $2 000 in gold was found in his trunk, supposed to be the proceeds of the sale of a patent. It is believed that he was a correspondent of a Paris paper, and that he had no friends or relatives in this country. It is known that he was in favor of the South, and there are suspicions that he was a rebel spy.

NATIONAL STATISTICS.—Official statistics at the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30th, show the imports to have been $238,-514,359. To which add the duty, $102,816,162, and for premium on gold at 200, 102,816,162. Also for profits, charges, freight, &c., 10 per cent., $31,-461,454, and the actual value of imports in market will be $564,592,977. The exports for the same period were $340,666,080. Total $905,264,397. It is estimated that these goods are sold at least three times, and a tax of one-half per cent. on last year's trade would amount to $13,578,965. The estimate of the yield from same tax on the manufactures of the country is $26,274,240—making an aggregate of revenue from sales, not including produce in any form, of nearly $40,-000,000.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. NO. 180.

Late News Items.

A dispatch from Wheeling announces that a party of rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland, Md., before daylight yesterday morning, surprised and captured the pickets and carried off Generals Crooks and Kelley. Cavalry started in pursuit of the daring rebels.
Those having friends in the army will be glad to hear that a money order office has been established by the Postoffice Department at City Point, Virginia. Soldiers and their friends can now transmit money without the possibility of loss.
A late London letter by the last steamer says: "Both the agricultural and the importing classes of the country have been living for the past nine months like animals who feed upon their previously accumulated fat. Happily that fat from the two or three preceding years of wonderful prosperity was of a very solid kind. Meanwhile, however, the general manufacturing interests have on the whole, been satisfactorily and profitably employed, owing to the rapidly increasing extent to which this country is annually becoming the workshop of the world.
General Saxton writes from Beaufort, S. C., to a gentleman in Fall River, Mass., acknowledging the receipt of contributions for the freedmen, and adds that "every one of these charities is used to clothe some naked and destitute freedman, poor in everything but the freedom which under Providence our arms have given him."
Nebraska is still a Territory, but her Legislature voluntarily passed resolutions approving the Constitutional Amendment. If brought into the Union her vote would tell as a State in an emergency.
General Joe Johnston is said to be quietly cultivating a little farm near the capital of Alabama.
Nine hundred and twenty six paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis on Sunday, from Richmond. Many of them are in a very reduced and suffering condition. Nearly three thousand released prisoners arrived at Annapolis last week. General Grant is making his word good.
The exchange of prisoners, under the new arrangements perfected between General Grant and Commissioner Ould, is progressing rapidly, and three steamers are now busily employed in carrying released Union soldiers to Annapolis, and conveying return loads of rebels. Our men, both in words and appearance, add monumental evidence to confirm all that has previously been told of the barbarity and rapacity practiced by the rebels on their unfortunate captives. Under any circumstances, to be entered into, all the Union prisoners now held in the Trans-Mississippi Department are to be exchanged.
The Board appointed by the President to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts under the call of December 19th, have made a report, in which they state that the adjustment of the quotas by the Provost Marshal General has been done correctly and with fairness. The Board consisted of Attorney General Speed, General Richard Delafield and Adjutant General Foster.
The following shows the condition of the New York city banks this week and last:

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A Washington special says there are again strong indications that Gen. Lee is preparing to evacuate Richmond, and fall back on Lynchburg for a final stand. Advices received in Washington state positively that nearly all the valuable machinery and medical stores have already been removed from the rebel capital. It is also stated that its abandonment will occur within ten or twelve days.
The naval supply steamer, Fort Morgan, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing nearly 500 discharged and wounded soldiers and sailors, and the mails from the east and the west gulf squadrons, both of which she communicated with at various points, having proceeded as far west as the mouth of the Rio Grande. Off that place there was a large fleet of merchant vessels, and an English and French man-of-war. The Fort Morgan rescued Mobile Bay, on her return trip, on the 26th instant. Several United States iron-clads and double enders were off Brazos Bog River Bar, in close proximity to the city.
The rebel General Forrest is reported to be collecting a force at Jackson, Mississippi, for operations, it is said, against Vicksburg. The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Columbia on the 20th, to relieve destitute people.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

An Impressive Scene.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 17, 1865.
Two men, Charles Stewart, 6th United States Cavalry, and John Jackson, 5th New York Artillery, were sentenced to be shot to death by musketry for the crime of desertion. All arrangements were made. The execution was set for the middle of the forenoon, out on Bolivar Heights. All the troops at the post were drawn up to witness the punishment due to a soldier's greatest crime. Many of the citizens, too, were out. Everything was orderly and decorous, showing well for those who had the management of the proceedings. The troops, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray, formed a hollow square, open at a point in line with the firing party. General Stevenson and Staff were in the centre of the square. The cortege from the prison, led by our efficient Provost Marshal, Major Hall, 5th Massachusetts, with two ambulances, in which were the prisoners, surrounded by a suitable guard, and accompanied by the Band of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, playing the Dead March, came to the place of execution about half-past eleven o'clock.
Two coffins, painted black, were placed on the snow-covered ground within the square, a short distance apart. The condemned men were led forward and placed beside their coffins, about ten or twelve paces in front of the firing party. They were both young men of ordinary appearance. They seemed considerably affected by their situation. For a short time they engaged in earnest prayer with the two Catholic priests who attended them. The fateful moment had arrived. There, upon that snow-white, sunlit plain—the great hills a solemn background—these two men stood upon the very brink of an awful eternity. The flags they had forsaken waved around them. The comrades they had known were around and before them—no longer as friends and brothers, but as *executioners*. Every one felt the solemnity of the occasion. The last prayer was said; their few friends—one a *gray haired father*—fell back.
The condemned stood by their coffins; their arms were pinioned, and the bandages that were to shut out the light of the world forever were being adjusted for their eyes, when a mounted Orderly dashed into the square and handed General Stevenson a dispatch. With a calm face, but a heart full of man's finest feelings, the General read that Chaplain Eldridge, one of the priests, had invoked Executive clemency, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, had granted a longer reprieve. There was a feeling of relief throughout the crowd, and many an earnest "God bless them" went up to the Great White Throne for Chaplain Fitzgibbon and Abraham Lincoln. *Three minutes more* and all would have been over.
That a deserter, who disregards his oath and his honor, his God and his country, should die, is but just, and every right-minded man, particularly every soldier, will say let them die; but this case was peculiar. These men were two of six who had all been alike sentenced by General Court-Martial, and friends had interposed to give the other four another chance for life. There was, then, a sympathy, for these men, and when the President decided on exemption the excitement was intense, and giving them, too, another chance, the whole assemblage felt relieved and grateful.—*Baltimore American.*

An Army of the Potomac letter says: From the same source I hear that their divisions are so weak now that half of the men have to be sent out on picket every day, while the other half holds the line of breastworks. One of the prisoners, a man of the 22d South Carolina said to me, with a meaning look: "Yes, sir, our picket line is the strongest one we have." From this it will be seen that they cover their weakness by a *bold front*. So weak is their line at all points (as to men) that I really think we could carry some points of it with a force of less than five thousand men. I am told by these men of the Fourth Corps that they have no reserves; that it takes all their force to man the defenses, but they are not, I have found out, fully manned. However, it is our main object to keep the enemy in our front, and enable our other armies to push on and strike their communications. If this can be done, the force here will have played its part in the great combination that is now at work to destroy the last army of the Confederacy. More time will be needed for this prudent strategy.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

CHARLESTON!!

Cradle of Treason Upset!

Our Troops Occupied the City on 18th

A PITTSBURGHER FIRST IN!

The City Surrendered by the Mayor.

General Schimmelfennig Receives the Keys.

The Old Flag Floats over Sumter

Capture of 200 Guns and Ammunition

All the Forts in Our Possession.

The Rebels Burn Cotton, Warehouses, Ironclads and Vessels.

Flight of all but the "Poor Trash."

THE FIRE EATERS COMMENCE THEIR WHOOPINGS.

Official Dispatch of Gen. Gilmore.

Destruction of the City Attempted.

CITIZENS COMING FROM THEIR HIDING PLACES.

THE CHIVALRY TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Starvation, Destitution and Distress.

Florence the Destination of Rebel Force.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
This morning a dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix, announces the reception of the official report of Major General Gilmore, of the capture of Charleston. General Gilmore's report is as follows:

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, Feb. 18, }
via NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1865. }

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:
GENERAL: The city of Charleston and all its defenses came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced the evacuation of all the works last night and Mayor Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelfennig at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat. The cotton, warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, and two iron clads were burned by the enemy. some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes.
Very respectfully,
[Signed] Q. A. GILMORE,
General Commanding.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 21.
The purser of the steamer Fulton, which arrived here this morning from Port Royal, on the 18th, at six o'clock, p. m., stated that Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th, leaving the fine city and its colossus unhujured, besides two hundred guns which they spiked. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie, in the morning at 10 o'clock. Part of the troops stationed on James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition. The upper part of the city was on fire.
At nine o'clock the flag was raised amidst cheers. As fast as the forces could be thrown into the city they were set to work to put out the fire, which up to the time of leaving was raging fearfully in different parts of the city. Old men, women and children were running frantically to and fro in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of friends. It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire almost simultaneously with all the hospitals. There is no doubt the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, but the energy it would entail on thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston is now almost entirely composed, is extinguishing with the imperfect means of subduing it at hand.
The last or rear guard of the rebels left Charleston at four this morning, and there are various and conflicting rumors as to their destination, but the prevailing opinion is they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, to which point they have railroad communication from the interior, and it has been recently destroyed by the expedition to Bull's Bay.
Several hundred rebels who secreted themselves in different parts of the city, when the main column was retreating, have given themselves up and taken the oath. They tell the story of being tired of the war, half starved, &c. They express a desire to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to our Government and to remain in the city.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Blockade Running on Coast of Texas.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BRISK RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

Gen. Butler for Provost Marshal of Charleston.

NEW YORK, February 21.
The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: The exchange of prisoners, under the new arrangements, is progressing rapidly. Three steamers are busily employed in carrying released Union soldiers to Annapolis, and conveying return loads of rebels. Our men, both in words and appearance, add monumental evidence to confirm all that has previously been told of the barbarity and rapacity practiced by the rebels on their unfortunate captives. Under any circumstances, to be entered into, all the Union prisoners now held in the Trans-Mississippi Department are to be exchanged.
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FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary of the Treasuryship.

Refusal of Senator Morgan to Accept.

SPECULATIONS AS TO WHO WILL BE NOMINATED.

SENATOR GRIMES NAMED FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Reconstruction Bill Defeated.

Blockade Runners at Nassau.

Consternation at the Surrender of Ft. Fisher.

Washington Merchants Pardoned.

PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED

DEATH OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, February 21.
It is pretty generally believed that the nomination for Secretary of the Treasury will be sent in to-morrow, but at the same time it is understood that this morning the President had not settled the matter, for he again asked Morgan to take it, and told him if he would there was still ample time. Morgan's reply was a direct refusal. The general belief is now that McCullough will be appointed, though Boutwell's friends have not given up all hope.
In the event of McCullough's appointment Mr. Usher will go out of the Cabinet. Strong Iowa influences are pressing Senator James Harlan, late Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, for this expected vacancy. Other influences are at work for Senator Grimes, of Iowa, for the Navy Department, though it is doubted whether he would accept the place.
The decisive vote by which the House to-day defeated the reconstruction bill contrasts strongly with the vote by which, last winter, the same House passed almost identically the same bill. Some changes were caused by the effort to embrace a recognition of Louisiana in the bill, but more were due to the President's known opposition. Winter Davis' speech, as usual, attracted the closest attention of the antagonists as well as supporters.
Brevet Brigadier General Roger Swayne, son of Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, was wounded by a shell at the storming of the bridge over the Salkahatchie, during Sherman's advance, compelling amputation of the leg above the knee. He was taken over rough roads a distance of sixty-five miles to Port Royal, where he is now doing well.
A letter from Nassau, received here to-day, says that upon the reception of the news of the capture of Fort Fisher by our forces, business came to a stand still. Had the blockade runners known the islands were to sink in twenty-four hours, there could hardly have been greater consternation.
A number of firms who had made large advances in goods and money on cotton stored at Wilmington, are now ruined. Nassau as a commercial port has ceased to exist, and most of the merchants engaged in the blockade running business are removing their effects to England.
The resignation of Colonel Charles T. Kingsbury, late Adjutant General on General Sheridan's staff, has been accepted, and he will be honorably mustered out of the service to-morrow.
The President has ordered the release of most of the Washington merchants who were tried and convicted by Doubleday's Commission on the charge of furnishing goods to the rebels. They were released, it is said, on the petition of reliable citizens of Washington. Their trial and conviction has cost the Government thousands of dollars, but they are turned loose without even being made to pay the costs.
Admiral Dahlgren, of the rebel navy, has been sent to Ravina Landing to be exchanged.
A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: The exchange of prisoners will go on at the rate of from five to seven thousand a day until all are released. A number of the vessels and steamers have been sent to Cape Fear river to bring away such of our prisoners as are to be exchanged at Wilmington.
Within the last few days the following Western soldiers died in hospital here:—Jos. Crosson, Co. K, 59th Ohio; David Fagin, Co. G, 59th Indiana; H. H. Hall, Co. H, 47th Indiana; Seaman, B, 17th Ohio; Wm. Liner, E, 124th Indiana; Jedediah Blake, 13th Michigan Battery; John J. Gray, 17th Indiana; Simon Mead, 14th Indiana; Wm. H. Schlosser, F, do; Henry Kane, A, 12th do; Francis Garrigon, do; S. F. Jones, D, 17th Indiana.
The Chicago Committee on the subject of the excessive enrollment of that city, was Colonel Haugh, S. Hoard and J. Van Inwagen. This evening, Hon. John Wentworth, who was also appointed, has not yet arrived. The Committee are to consult this evening with Senator Trumbull and Hon. J. N. Arnold.
At a late hour this evening the belief prevails in cabinet circles that the nomination of Judge McCullough for Secretary of the Treasury is pretty well settled, and that it is likely to be made to-morrow.
Gov. Yates is expected to-morrow.

From Europe.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

French in Mexico.

PORTLAND, ME., February 21.
The steamer Nova Scotian arrived to-day, with two days later news. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* insinuates that, pending the recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by President Lincoln, France remains without a Minister ae Washington.
LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton opened buoyant with the advance, but rapid sales a decline of 1/8@5/d. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions quiet but steady. Consols 89¼ for money. Illinois Central shares 59@61 discount.
The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that Minister Count Mercier has returned from Washington. The American papers do not understand that no new agent would be accepted until President Lincoln should have recognized the Empire of Mexico. That recognition has not been forthcoming, and there is no French minister in Washington. The writer says that Count Mercier will probably continue to act as Charge d' Affairs in Paris for some time.
In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Mr. Bethlinstone expressed regret at the absence in the Queen's speech of any allusion to the state of the public finance. He said our financial position during the period was a satisfactory state, and in the event of a war England was not in a position to commence. He intended on an early day to call attention to the state of the Navy.
On bringing up the report on the address Mr. Bouverie made an amendment declaring that the state of Ireland is not satisfactory, and that the large emigration from there was an unfavorable feature. After debate the amendment was rejected.
SPAIN—Porto Rico via Madrid.—It is said that a party headed by Prim is again agitating that country, and that some political agents from the United States had been arrested and expelled by the authorities.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds drooping, mainly owing to realizations, and the daily introduction of new companies was the cause of a heavy demand for discount at the bank on the 8th, and also some pressure in the open market. Apprehensions are felt that there has been a large locking up of money in speculation in Securities than during any week for a considerable period. Five-twenties improved at one time to 85, but on higher rates of Exchange being reported from New York, they declined to 50; from which point there has been a slight return to 50@52 for Western Bonds and Pennsylvania Section, which are one dollar higher. The summary of the city of Boston was anticipated in the Exchange of Monday's advices. The note was regarded as dispelling the peace rumor, which depressed the United States Bonds about 2 per cent.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamship China, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 12th, arrived to-night. Her news is one day later. Hons. Stanley and Lord Stanley, addressed a large gathering of friends of Freedmen in aid of the Society of Manchester, on the evening of the 10th, founding his remarks on impressions acquired during a recent visit to America. He expressed himself as highly gratified with the anti-slavery movement of the North, and dwelt upon the favorable results which may be expected from the American war in relation to the principal interests of Manchester. He earnestly hoped the South might be subjugated, and saved from a disunion which would only lead to their own destruction.
The Spanish government is said to have resolved to prohibit the publication of the Pope's encyclical in Spain. The Bishops who had published it were not to be prosecuted.
Official instructions from the Russian government for the recognition of the Empire had reached Warsaw. The office of Governor of Poland is suppressed, and provincial governments are suspended and public administration will henceforth be only through the departments of the respective Ministers at the Court of St. Petersburg.
The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says: No French Minister to Washington will be appointed until the late Mr. Dayton's post is filled by a bearer of satisfactory instructions respecting threats against Mexico.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Protest against River Bed Swindle.

The County Prison Bill Passed.

IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS PASSED.

THE UNION OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGES.

A Substitute for the River Bed Bill.

Allegheny Delegation Voting Solid against the Bill.

Washington to be added to Allegheny Judicial District.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.
SENATE.—Mr. Bigham presented petitions from citizens of South Pittsburgh against taxation for bounty purposes.
Mr. Graham, a protest of Pittsburgh Board of Trade against the River-bed Swindle and moving that it be printed, so that it might be brought before the people. He said it was a notable fact that the House proceedings on the subject had been carefully excluded from the record.
Mr. St. Clair read a bill allowing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build branches, hold real estate and extending the time of the contract.
Mr. Bigham, a bill authorizing Birmingham Borough to pay bounties to volunteers; also incorporating the National Oil Company.
The following bills were passed: Incorporating Western Transportation and Insurance Company; Incorporating Johnstown Hotel Company; authorizing Duquesne borough to levy a bounty tax. Adjourned until Thursday.
HOUSE.—The following bills were pasled: An act incorporating Monongahela Water Company; supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gas Company, fixing the hour for election and price of gas to private consumers; to establish a ferry over the Ohio and Monongahela rivers in Allegheny county; to reinstate the charter of the Rochester Manufacturing Company in the county of Beaver, and to authorize the directors to sell real estate of the same; supplement to the bounty act relative to Westmoreland county; for the better management of Allegheny county prison; relating to John Tiernan, Treasurer of Fayette county; supplement to the act consolidating wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes; authorizing the School Directors of Franklin township, Venango county, to borrow money; incorporating the Camoria Mining Company; the Jones Ferry Company; the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company; the Manufacturers' and Citizens' Insurance Company Pittsburgh, and a Water and Gas Company in Erie; to validate the assessment of bounty taxes exceeding two per centum when assessed prior to the passage of the law limiting the amount; authorizing the School Directors of Pitt township to collect taxes to pay bounties to volunteers; a supplement to the act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep and swine from going at large in the county of Allegheny; supplement to the act incorporating the Western People's Telegraph Company, authorizing them to extend their line and contract, and purchase other telegraph lines.
Mr. Herron read a supplement to the charter of the Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Company.
Mr. Kelley read a bill to unite Washington and Jefferson College, in Washington county, and to erect the same into one corporation under the name of Washington and Jefferson College. Adjourned.
The House has under discussion as my report closes, the River Bed bill, a substitute having been offered by the Committee on Ways and Means, requiring such lands to be leased at public sale in five acres lots for five years, at five per cent, and five per cent. is also to be paid. The Allegheny delegation is voting solid against the bill.
The bill annexing Washington county to the Allegheny Judicial District has passed the House.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Rebel View of the Situation.

The Late Peace Movement

Rebel General Johnston's Report.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 18th, says:—If the mere overrunning of the country were conquering, they might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina, for they have advanced and penetrated to the very heart of the State without serious opposition, but the only value of that advance for general purposes of the campaign consists in its being a step toward co-operating with Grant in the investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only the beginning of the future plan. For the present the dispositions of Beauregard's army is unknown here. The little Confederate army is safe, and may yet lead Sherman such a dance as Greene led Cornwallis over the same rivers and swamps. If the Federal army cannot reach the Danville Railroad, then it had better have stood in Atlanta. Till this is done, there is reason to believe that Beauregard is carrying out a deliberate design, and that Sherman is near the end of his triumphs.
We cannot but regret this audacious march of the enemy through the heart of South Carolina as as one of the consequences of removing Johnston from the command of our army of Tennessee.
The Richmond *Whig*, in an editorial on the peace movement, says: We imagine Seward was rather glad than otherwise that the Confederate gentlemen refused to be duped by him, as their refusal gave him the received opportunity for the use of his accustomed weapon. No doubt, he was more anxious for this change, inasmuch as Grant had anticipated them by telling one of the most stupendous falsehoods on record—that the Confederate gentlemen had degraded themselves in a manner indicating a desire to return to the Yankee Union.
The *Whig* says that Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Adams, indicating that the Commissioners meant an alliance against England and France, thus hoping to excite foreign nations against the rebels.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
The report of the rebel General Joe Johnston of the operations of the army under his command in retiring from Dalton to Atlanta, was published by order of the rebel Congress, in direct opposition, as stated in the Richmond *Enquirer*, to the wishes of Jeff Davis, who desired to suppress it. The following is a brief summary of some of its most important points: On the last day of 1863 the effective force of its army at Dalton amounted to 36,825 infantry and artillery, and 5,613 cavalry. A portion of this force was sent, in January, to oppose Sherman in Mississippi. On the 1st February, 1864, Bragg, as Commander-in-Chief, at Richmond, sketched an offensive campaign for Joe Johnston, but it was found impossible to give him the number of men necessary for the movement.
When the campaign was opened, May 5, 1864, by Sherman, Johnston's effective force numbered 40,000 infantry and artillery and 4,000 cavalry. He was subsequently reinforced by Loring's and Hardee's divisions, and Polk's corps, making his total force during the campaign subsequent to the battle of Resaca about 60,000 men. On the morning of May 9th, on the news of Stepherson's army appeared in front of Resaca, it was held by only 2,200 men, dismounted, cavalry under Wheeler. It was not until the 10th that the place was reinforced by Hood's corps and Loring's division of Polk's corps. Johnston states that he crossed Etowah river at the representation and recommendation of Polk and Hood, and says it was a step he has regretted ever since.
The rebel loss in the battle of New Hope Church, May 27th, was 450. In the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, in which Gen. Harker, of our own army, was killed, the rebels lost 208 killed, wounded and missing.
The losses of the campaign footed up 10,000 killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, not including the cavalry loss unknown. The effective force of the army, as transferred to Hood, was 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.
Johnston states that he planned the battle of Peach Tree Creek and flank attack on the army of Tennessee, in which McPherson was killed. He also claims that he intended holding Atlanta. There are several hits at Bragg. Among other opinions given is one expressed by Bragg, in which Joe Johnston concurred, that Sherman's army was larger than Grant's. He alludes to the Union army as the "United States army," and maintains a dignified style throughout.

Meadville, Crawford County, has now a population of seven thousand five hundred, and wants to be made a city.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Additional Foreign News

The Canadian Question.

GENERAL McCLELLAN IN ENGLAND

PORTLAND, ME., February 21.
The following additional foreign news has been received by the Nova Scotian:
The *Times* observes: As there is time for reflection it can hardly be doubted that the Ministers on both the British and Canadian Governments will convince the Americans that they have no cause of offense, and that a policy of retaliation will be as unjust as it is unwise.
The arrival of General McClellan in England produced a number of press encomiums upon himself, but he quitted Liverpool too speedily for any demonstration to be made in his honor.
The arrival of Barnabel in the Rappahannock case, called forth some severe strictures from the papers.
The daily *News* says that a jury has seldom given such signs of prejudice. It calls for the amendment of the foreign enlistment act.
The *Times* says that the Fort Fisher affair certainly developes a new step in the art of war, and demonstrated the possibility of making turret ships sea going.
In the House of Lords, Earl Derby spoke on the American war. He said it could only result in separation or the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the pomnianderte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, dearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Washington's Birth Day.

The Birth Day of GEORGE WASHINGTON is a recurrence that awakens in the heart of the sincere patriot emotions of gratitude for his services and affection for his memory. The trial from which the Republic is just emerging, and the peculiar circumstances of promise under which the anniversary recurs, are well calculated to confer on it an interest scarcely ever before experienced. The crisis through which we have so far passed as to be able to see the dawning of the day of peace and unity, has been a lesson and a service, at least so far as it has served to remind us how deep is the gratitude we ought to feel, how undying the love we should ever cultivate for the memory of the immortal WASHINGTON. If it has cost us so much to preserve the Republic, what of effort, self-denial, high resolve, must it have cost to conduct the long struggle that gave it existence!

This is a day to light anew the fires of patriotism. But let no man pronounce the name of WASHINGTON if he is not willing, to his utmost, to imitate his example of patriotism and virtue.

Austerlitz or Waterloo.

That LEE will soon do something, squares with the obvious necessities of the situation and agrees with well-founded rumors from Richmond. It is reported at Washington, where it is to a considerable extent believed, that he is preparing to march out of the rebel capital southward, in the hope of concentrating the entire force of the Confederacy to fight a battle which will be either his Austerlitz or Waterloo. It is also reported that he will attack GRANT in his present position, in the hope of gaining a victory over him before SHERMAN can come to his support. Of these undertakings, the latter seems the most probable. It may be remarked, for the encouragement of the timid, that the Lieutenant General would be glad to have him make the attempt; in fact it is the very thing he has frequently manœuvered to bring about, but, without success.

There is one other thing LEE can do, and that, in the opinion of many, he is likely to attempt: the withdrawal from Richmond, in the direction of Lynchburg, perhaps, to avoid a battle, or it may be to scatter in guerrilla bands, to worry the border, and carry on an illigitimate warfare, with no hope of securing a final victory, but to protract the struggle and, perhaps, enable him to dictate terms through Texas, or make terms for themselves. A Richmond paper, a few days since, distinctly hinted at this, and sooner or later, the war is likely to take this shape.

It may not be safe to accept as entirely reliable all the stories told by refugees and deserters concerning the desperate situation of the Rebels in and around Richmond; but that it is bad, and growing worse, there can be no kind of doubt. LEE's force is variously reported from forty to seventy-five thousand men, enough to make a stiff fight, as well as to render the question of supplies, with the southern roads cut, one of great and growing perplexity. If the Rebel General waits until SHERMAN forms a junction with GRANT, to say nothing of SCHOFIELD's force, or the other forces along the coast, to be brought up at the same time, the chances against him, whether his plan be to fight or retire, will be immensely increased. This, of course, he sees; hence whatever he decides upon, he will seek to accomplish at once. SHERMAN's progress will continue steady, and, under the circumstances, rapid. Every day diminishes not only the distance between Richmond and the army of the South, but the corresponding the chances of success of whatever desperate attempt may be resolved on.

But LEE may resolve to stay where he is, and stand a siege. Improbable as this is, after all, it may be the very best he can do. The siege would not be of long duration. If the army and Richmond have been reduced to half rations by cutting the roads of Georgia, what will be the situation when our armies encompass the rebel capital?

Railroads of the Country.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls attention to the dilapidated condition of the principal railroads of the country, and asks what they have been suffered to run down to swell the dividends, a ruinous policy. This, it is maintained, is not only unprofitable to holders of stock, but "reprehensible because it endangers the lives of passengers." "It is notorious," says the *Gazette*, "that few railroads are safe. Accidents on nearly all are so frequent that people have come to regard them as a matter of course, and travelers are more surprised when they get through without an 'accident than when they find themselves mixed up in the wreck of a train. Time tables are no longer run to. Connections are seldom made. No one can safely calculate on less than three or five days between Cincinnati and New York, and even at that they cannot count their lives safe.' Admitting the correctness of this, we are loth to believe that the managers of the great roads have deliberately sacrificed them, as charged. It is a fact that never before have they been called on to perform so much. The demands of the Government have been enormous and incessant—a state of things directly productive of the condition complained of. In addition, labor has been scarce and high; and while what the *Gazette* asserts may be true to a certain extent, the dilapidations, we think, can be traced mainly to these causes.

Corn Husk Paper.

We understand that the experiments, at Steubenville, on the Austrian plan of making paper from corn husks, which have been going on for the past two weeks, have not been successful. Pulp has been obtained, but not marketable paper from the pulp. There are other inventions in process of testing that promise much better. We consider it entirely certain that, if our paper makers are not crushed out by foreign competition through the proposed repeal of duties, we will, within one year, have paper cheaper and better, taking the price of labor into consideration, than has ever been made in this country.

American Iron and Steel Association.

This body will assemble in this city to-day. The place of meeting is the new Room of the Board of Trade, in Wood street. The hour of assembling is ten o'clock this morning. From one to two hundred delegates, representing the assimilated interests named, are expected to be present. We understand that in the evening the Association will be entertained by the Pittsburgh delegates at the Monongahela House.

ACCOUNTS by the last arrival concerning Queen Victoria are of a very melancholy character. Not only did she refuse to open Parliament in person, according to the wish of her Ministers, but so averse to society has she become that many deem her a confirmed monomaniac. It is asserted that she had the arm of the late Prince Consort modeled in wax and clothed, and would pass hours, sitting with it drawn through hers, absorbed in melancholy reflection, recalling the past. It is asserted that the apartments of the deceased Prince are kept in precisely the same order as that observed in his life time his slippers and dressing-gown regularly aired, his clothes, boots and toilet apparatus placed as though he might come back at any moment to claim them.

On Saturday, about three o'clock, the orders by telegraph from various parts of the country, and from Philadelphia, to Mr. Jay Cooke, for the new loan, in the space of a single minute, exceeded one million of dollars.

American Manufactures—Internal Commerce—Its Movement.

The stability of protection to American labor as a Governmental policy depends much on its integrity, as a whole, being firmly maintained. Its greatest danger is from the advocates of free trade, successfully uniting with and enlisting sectional influences to compromise the principle for the benefit of special interests. This is now seriously apprehended from the fact that some of the Representatives from the North-west, while freely admitting the importance of protecting American industry, are disposed to except the rolling mill interests from the benefit of the policy, in the hope to thereby better secure cheap railroad transportation between their sections and the Atlantic cities. This danger is the more threatening because the demand of the North-west for a cheaper railroad transportation is too well founded in equity to admit of any continued denial.

The misfortune is in their supposition that it can be only secured by excepting the rolling mills from the benefit of protection. It is, however, possible, and we think clearly practicable, that reasonably cheap railroad transportation can be speedily and permanently secured to the North-west without the proposed sacrifice of the rolling mill interests. By carefully probing the evil complained of, and bearing its origin and nature, we may be guided in finding the remedy best adapted to extinguish it. But a few years since the ruling rates of railroad transportation, between the produce marts of the North-west and the Atlantic cities, were universally conceded to be reasonably cheap. Then there was "a free fight" in prices between the *rival* trunk lines in their competition to obtain public patronage. While this lasted the public were protected in their competition. True, there were times when in the madness of each, seeking to monopolize patronage, the ruling rates fell too low to yield a fair remuneration to shareholders, and as a consequence their property or shares were greatly depreciated; but this was not for want of patronage, but wholly because of the madness referred to. The folly of seeking to monopolize patronage, instead of the power to extort oppressive exactions therefrom by arbitrary fixed minimum tariffs of charges thereon, soon disclosed itself and prompted the change of policy, which has since existed the relations of owners and patrons of railroads. It is notorious that the representatives of the great *rival* trunk lines now meet periodically in general convention, and arbitrarily fix "minimum" rates of transportation to which each and all must defer. Hence, we may suppose a strict conformity thereto is secured, and that the subsistence is not found distributed quite extensively in California."

Parties are engaged in boring for petroleum in Smoke Creek, about six miles from Buffalo. The well has been sunk twenty-five feet, and the show is pronounced most encouraging by experienced "oil-seekers." Around the vicinity has been extensively leased within the past few days, and the excitement is on the increase.

Oil has been struck in the township of Milo, Bureau county, Illinois, and a company is about being formed to prospect it extensively. The Bureau *Republican* says the oil indications extend over a large tract of land, some ten miles in length and five or six in breadth, running through Milo and Wheatland townships, and down into Marshall and Putnam counties.

BORING FOR OIL IN FAYETTE.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, Feb. 20.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: The numerous readers of your paper in this mountain village have been of late a little pinched that some item was made mention of the Connellsville oil region. Why, sir, there is no community in the State, of the same number of inhabitants, where can be found so many with "oil on the brain"—indeed men who, a few weeks since, were deemed perfectly sane, have, through the effects of this mysterious disease, become demented—if actions are indications of soundness of mind. A few weeks since, a "Bloody Run" Company purchased a tract of oil for domestic use, flipped from the sire and spilled the precious fluid. A day or two after, an oil seeker discovered the individual "oil" and forthwith the whole town was ablaze with excitement, and many, who deemed themselves perfectly level-headed on the subject, rushed to the spot at which the greasy substance had been discovered, and in less time than it takes to tell it, a Company was formed, and to-day a well is being sunk within the corporate limits of our peaceful village. Wise old moss-grown fellows from the country have visited us and assert that the indications for a "flowing well" are favorable. In consequence the only expected drawback to the wealthier brethren is, unless he received five hundred per cent. of an advance upon former rates.

But I must be brief and serious, too. The oil fever rages here, and in the vicinity of the wells actual and prospective are being sunk in and all around our village. The "Brush-neck" tract, said to contain a million of barrels, seems from town, and many persons are prospecting for eligible sites. Should a fifty or a hundred barrel well struck in this region you shall be first to learn the news from YOUGH.

REMARKABLE OLD OIL WELL.

From the Louisville, (Ky.) *Advocate*, of March 28, 1820, copied into *Niles's Register*, Vol. 36, page 117, April 18, 1829:

Petroleum.—We have just conversed with a gentleman from Cumberland county, who informs us that in boring through rocks for salt water, he found it interspersed, and soon after oil was struck, at the depth of about 150 feet. When the auger was withdrawn, the oil rushed up 12 or 15 feet above the surface of the earth, and it was believed that about seventy barrels were discharged per minute, forming quite a bold stream from the place to the Cumberland river, into which it discharged itself. The fountain or stream was struck four or five days previous to the departure of our informant, at which time large quantity of petroleum was daily and not perceptibly diminished. Falling into the Cumberland river, the volatile oil covered a considerable portion of the surface of the stream for many miles below. If ignited, it would present a magnificent, if not an appalling appearance. We have seen a small quantity of this oil—it ignites freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas light.

Our informant believes that in the same neighborhood where this immense fountain of petroleum has been discovered, Dr. John Croghan has succeeded, by boring, in obtaining an abundant supply of salt water. The wells are not more than two hundred feet, which now rises about twenty-five feet above the ordinary level of the Cumberland river.

Another account of the same well, from the Nashville *Banner*, copied into *Niles' Register* of August 29, 1829, volume 37, page 4:

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Some months since, in the act of boring for salt water on the land of Mr. Leonard Stockton, situated in the county of Cumberland, in Kentucky, a vein of pure oil was struck, from which it is almost incredible what quantities of the substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals from two to five minutes. At each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself, on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued marks of oil twenty-five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for a few weeks, when they gradually subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half a mile from the bank of the Cumberland river, on a small hill down which it runs to the Cumberland river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly one hundred miles—for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each side. About two miles below the point on which it touched the river, it fell on fire by a boy—and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description. An old gentleman who witnessed it, says, he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld anything like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words). The oil has a very strong scent, and was easily ignited in the great quantities, smelt at the distance of five or six miles above its entrance into the river. The odor is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it, except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating, that no barrels which could be procured retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground. They have caulked the aperture in the cask, in order to procure what remains but it is feared the harvest is over."

We understand that Messrs. Veeder and Nicholson, of this city, have been spending several months in securing lands in the vicinity of the above described oil well. The evidences of oil in that district are numerous, and the gentlemen above named have several thousands of acres there commanding what are probably the best points for oil. They have recently obtained from the Legislature of Kentucky a charter for a company to work the lands, and in connection with some well known gentlemen of capital and enterprise are about organizing the company. The oil is of a light gravity (thirty-nine degrees Baume and green color, such as usually comes from the most productive wells. Mr. Veeder, at No 37 Fifth street, has several bottles of it which were recently brought from Kentucky.

PETROLEUM IN INDIA.

From Rees' Cyclopædia, vol. 28, published about the year 1800, article "Petroleum."

The petroleum wells of the Birman Empire, situated about five miles east of Yaynangheoum or Petroleum Creek, on the Irrawaddy, supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with this useful product. The mouth of the creek, when Capt. Symes visited it, was covered with large boats, waiting to receive a lading of oil; and immense pyramids of earthen jars were raised within and around the village, disposed in the same manner as shot and shells are piled up in an arsenal. This place is inhabited only by potters, who carry on an extensive manufactory. The smell of the oil is said to have been extremely offensive. (Syme's Embassy to Ava, vol. 2.)

Of the wells in this district there are said to be five hundred and twenty, which yield, annually, more than four hundred thousand hogsheads of petroleum.

PETROLEUM IN MEXICO.

A letter dated, City of Mexico, January 27th, says: Within a few months extensive discoveries of petroleum—the genuine article—have been made, not only in the valley of Mexico, but almost simultaneously in distant parts of the empire. It has been found in the most northern States, and also as far South as Tehuantepec. In one sense the sale of native petroleum is held as a monopoly, the government having granted to a company some time since the exclusive right. Thus all discoveries made, or to be made, can be available only through these parties, who collect a sort of royalty upon the article throughout Mexico. The most notable development of petroleum, and, in fact, what first started the "fever" on this subject, is near the city of Mexico, at Guadalupe, under the very walls of the celebrated church of that name. But although within the limits of this holy ground, the oil springs come under the general mining laws of the country, which permit the discoverers of any valuable natural product to take possession and work mines of all kinds—any damage to the property of individuals being arranged by assessors appointed for that purpose. But the oil springs of Guadalupe have been known for more than a century, the church having in olden time collected a few gallons a month by skimming from the surface of the water and selling it to those afflicted with rheumatism, for which, with the blessing of the priest thrown in, it was considered a sovereign remedy. Latterly the popular faith in this specific has declined, and but for the petroleum excitement in the United States the "holy oil" might never more have been heard of. The celebrated articles on "Oil Dorado" appearing last fall in the *Herald*, extended in its effects even to these distant regions, and the company above referred to having given the requisite guarantees to the government for the faithful performance of their agreements, proceeded to possess the springs, with the adjacent lands, and received the valuable monopoly already described. Some idea of the value of this privilege may be had from the fact that petroleum as an illuminator has already come into general use, and the consumption is daily increasing throughout the empire. The oil has the true smell and color of the Rangoon article; but in its crude state is quite clear, and burns as freely and with as pure a light as the clarified oil of the North. As yet it has been taken only from the surface of the water, as was the case originally with the Oil Creek discovery, but arrangements have been effected by which the main source is to be reached by boring, as in the United States. The oil excitement is daily increasing in Mexico, and there is good reason to believe that the supply will be equal, in proportion to the labor required, to that of the more celebrated wells in the United States.

General Intelligence.

The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, on Saturday, took measures for the purpose of recruiting one regiment for the Birney Brigade, to be attached to Hancock's new Corps. Chief-Engineer Franklin is to superintend the recruiting of the Brigade, and the men are to be mustered in in Philadelphia, not being required to go to Washington.

From twenty to thirty car loads of oysters from Baltimore arrive in Philadelphia every day, yet they continue very high in price.

On Friday evening last, the private residence of Jas. P. Smith, Jr., in Chicago, was burglariously entered, and a safe weighing seven hundred pounds, containing three thousand dollars in currency and one hundred dollars in gold, carried off. Mr. Smith and wife were absent at the time, a servant girl, who is supposed to have been in collusion with the robbers, having charge of the house. The safe was left on the sidewalk by the Eighth flag, which up to that time she had carried, hoisted the rebel flag and got to sea. Her object, it is said, is to force the blockade of Charleston.

The French journals have begun to smell war, and in political circles of all shades the possibility of such an event is being discussed more freely than at any time within my remembrance. The story about the cession of Sonora, Durango, Lower California, &c., with the accompanying statement that Dr. Gwin has been appointed Governor, etc, is not believed in all its plentitude; but that the question of a cession of a strip of Mexican territory to France is under consideration, and will be carried out if circumstances permit, I think there is no doubt.

A letter published in the London *Times*, dated Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 27th, says: In regard to the tone and sentiment of most of the population which has been attracted to Wilmington as vultures to the carcase, it is not necessary for me now to say more than that it is widely different from that which animated Gen. Lee and his noble army. But I may be permitted to express my opinion that if the abundant internal resources of the Confederacy were available wherever they are wanted in sufficient quantity, railroad transportation between Georgia and Virginia was as ample and as well regulated as between Illinois and Washington. Rather a blessing than otherwise to the Confederates if the port of Wilmington were shortly closed. So long as the war continues there will be a demand for salt, saltpetre, medicines, blankets, army clothing and shoes, notwithstanding the introduction of those articles relief from the port of Nassau. The question still is whether a sufficient supply could not be looked in through the numberless creeks and rivers which intersect the seaboard for thousand miles of seacoast between the Rio Grande and Chesapeake bay. Those rivers in Chesapeake Bay and in the blockade running Captains, and, come what may, whether Wilmington or Charleston fall or not, it is well known to the coast of Secessia can never be hermetically sealed. But in the existing decline of Confederate virtue, and under the painfulness and weary exhaustion of the rebel mind, I do not see that States stand the most discouragement entailed by the loss of Wilmington? Your readers may answer the question. The Confederate Cyclone is in its force and staunchness, like that of General Lee, were equal to the shock, I believe that before the end of the month the rebels would be found a dozen ways that the loss of Wilmington was a blessing in disguise.

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The cost of these steamers averages £13,000 each, some reaching as high as £35,000, and the cost of the whole fleet is thus estimated at about £1,770,000.

Running the Gauntlet.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the headquarters of the Army of the James, gives the following picturesque account of a recent incident on our picket line, with the remark that similar episodes are of nightly occurrence along the whole extent of our outposts:

"A few nights ago our pickets near the river, while quietly sitting around their fires, were startled by the report of a single rifle from the enemy's line, followed by an irregular volley. Of course every man sprang to his arms in an instant, ready to repel any assault. 'Don't fire, b-ys,' was the order given in a low tone by the lieutenant in command, who had received instructions not to fire unless the Johnnies saw fit to thoroughly imitate the barbaritous practices. For a few seconds the enemy's bullets continued to whistle spitefully by, and the lieutenant was about giving the order repeated, when the three Johnnies came 'piling' over the works into our lines, and, with a fervent 'Thank God!' sank down behind our earthworks. This occurrence accounted for the sudden outbreak of the enemy's pickets, who, upon discovering the flight of their treacherous athletes, had opened fire upon them. Out of eight who attempted to run the perilous gauntlet, only the three above mentioned, the remaining five being either killed or disabled by the shots of their companions. By a preconcerted arrangement, three carried out the scheme and successively dashed above our works by the three bonfires, to indicate to their less fortunate friends the number reaching our lines in safety. On being invited to advance, the Johnnies on picket fire they refused, fearing lest the light might reveal them to their former companions, but a few hours after the 'Johnnies' came in, in a mighty big risk in gittin to you un's, and now we's safe, we don't care to run any more,' was their reply, and so they remained shivering under the cover of our works until sent to headquarters."

Married:

MARKET—OVERHOLT—On Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, at Broad Ford, Fayette county, Pa., by the Rev. W. W. HICKMAN, Capt. C. C. MARKET, C. S. A. to Miss MOLLIE A. OVERHOLT. No cards.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE

Will Cure the Worst Cases of Piles.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

N. McCLARAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, agents for Boyle's Celebrated Pile Cure. fe22

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

AND

10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of those Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and important duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

A liberal Commission allowed Banks and Bankers.

JAMES S. O'CONNOR, Prest's.

S. D. HEBRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM FILES AND LETTERS BY LATE ARRIVALS.

The fact of the matter is, says a letter, I think, that our relations with France are becoming rather ticklish. The recent departure of the rebel ram Olinde from a French port is by no means satisfactorily explained by the government, which, however, professes to be very indignant at it, and to be making all sorts of investigations in regard to it. The Olinde has reached Corunna, in Spain, where it is reported that she lies in an unseaworthy condition. It is also possible that she may be seized there and not permitted to leave, even if able. I shall be able in a few days to communicate to you some important facts connected with the departure of this vessel. The Olinde is a vessel of eight hundred horse power.

The accounts from America which seem to indicate a caving in of the rebel confederacy have created quite a stir on the Berlin Exchange. Pleasing visions of peace, plenty and stocks at par float before the eyes of holders of and speculators in American funds, and the consequence has been a rise of from five to six per cent in the market value during the last three days. The number of persons interested in these securities is considerable. At first, indeed they were looked upon with distrust, but they have gained ground until they have now completely superseded Austrian and Russian loans in the favor of the public.

Blockade runners have given up the ghost in despair, and are going to turn virtuous. Tom Bold, of Liverpool, cousin of the rebel M. F. Maury, has had a big row with the rebel leaders and government, and vows eternal vengeance against the whole lot. He, it will be remembered, fitted out the Rappahannock. But he says the Southern rogues have swindled him out of all the profits that he expected to make, and, seeing the game all up, he cannot restrain his feelings, "sorrows come not single spies, but in battallions." The two hundred and fifty thousand stand of Enfield rifles that the rebel government contracted for last autumn have gone the way of all the rebel hopes. You may remember they were to be paid for with cotton, a bale for each rifle, the contractor to run all the risk, carry the guns into port, and take his cotton and run out again. Now Sherman and Porter and Terry have stopped that little game, and the speculator in England has thrown up his contract. These new rifles were to arm the Southern white army, the old guns now in use were to go into the hands of the blacks. Now, there is nothing the South will suffer so much for as small arms and cannon for them.

The statement which I made in my last letter relative to the departure of the rebel ironclad is fully confirmed. She sailed from the Isle of Houat, which is between Belle Isle and Quiberon, on the coast of Brittany, on Saturday last, after having been furnished with coal by a French steamer, and with a number of cannon and a quantity of powder and other munitions of war, as well as a crew, by an accommodating English steamer. Immediately on her losing sight of the English flag, which up to that time she had carried, hoisted the rebel flag and got to sea. Her object, it is said, is to force the blockade of Charleston.

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Personal.

Gen. Scott, accompanied by his family, visited Winter Garden, New York, on Thursday evening, to witness Edwin Booth's performance of Hamlet. Booth has played Hamlet thirteen weeks at that theatre.

Dr. Martin R. Delany, colored, formally a resident of Pittsburgh, delivered a lecture on Monday evening, in Washington city, on the "Moral and Social relations of the Africans in Africa."

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, at the request of the leading Episcopal Churches of New Orleans, will sail for that city to-day. Since the abandonment of the Diocese of Louisiana by the former Episcopal Bishop (Polk) now of Georgia, there have been no Episcopal acts performed, except on one or two occasions, when Bishops of Alabama and Mississippi Volunteered.

Lucius Hubbell, of Huntington, Connecticut, has built for himself and his wife, and with his own hands, a blue granite monument, eleven feet square at the base and fifty feet in height, with a china-tip, cut in the Chinese style, which he considers second only, in New England to the Bunker Hill Monument. He has been six years at work upon it, and has set it on a hill commanding a large range of country and in sight of twenty steeples.

Colonel James S. Wallace, whose death at Louisville, Kentucky, has been announced, was formerly connected with the Philadelphia *North American* and the *Ledger*, and of late the paper he was one of the proprietors and chief editor. He was a native of New York, the son of a merchant, educated at Captain Partridge's Academy, and had been at various times an actor, manager of a theatre, dramatist, agent of the Associated Press, and editor. He was an agreeable writer, a man of unwearied industry, and of remarkable enterprise and knowledge of business.

Admiral Porter has generously made over to Lieutenant Cushing, who captured the Albemarle, his own share of the prize money from that affair.

The Grass Valley *National* predicts that the Hon. J. W. Northington, member of Congress elect from Nevada, will, inside of three months, either make a long speech, get cowhided, or be expelled from the halls of Congress.

THE SILVER MINES IN UTAH.—There is no longer doubt of the existence of rich mineral deposits in Utah, notwithstanding Brigham Young uses every effort to keep them hidden from the profane hands of the Gentile world. Meadow Valley, some three hundred miles in a southerly direction from Great Salt Lake City, and about one hundred miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river, contains silver mines of incalculable value, the ore being so rich, it is stated, as to be malleable under the hammer. Assays made in San Bernardino, Salt Lake City and New York prove it to be worth more than the famous Washoe lodes. The valley will soon be on a direct route of travel, for General Connor, recently alive to the wealth of that section of Utah, has located his great military road from Salt Lake City to Colorado river through it. It is expected that Brigham Young and the Mormon followers from Europe up this river hereafter, instead of by the overland route.

DISSOLUTION OF ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.—The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* recommends the dissolution of anti-slavery societies, or, at least, a change of their plans. It says: "Slavery is virtually dead, and must be technically and legally so in a very few months—perhaps in a very few weeks. Their task, in this shape, is finished. The life of their organizations has completed its round, and they should now contemplate, as it seems to us, its happy ending, and prepare to make it edifying and triumphant. The individual members, indeed, will only pass into other kinds and degrees of activity, necessary to make perfect the work already so well begun, continued and ended. But the specific campaign against slavery naturally ends with the technical and legal end of slavery."

THE Charleston *Mercury* has entered on a migratory existence. If it forsook its ground it maintained its faith, as is evident from the following, taken from its "last dying speech:"

"South Carolina entered into this struggle *for no other purpose than to maintain the institution of slavery.* Southern independence has no other object or meaning. Independence and slavery *must stand together or fall together.*"

The *Mercury* used its last breath to denounce the arming of slaves, preferring to go down in the struggle, to victory even, through such an expedient.

THE appreciation the rebels have of the real troops is indicated by the proposition to issue them in the cast-off uniforms stored away, and which white recruits refuse to wear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

AND

Special Agents

OF

JAY COOKE,

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

feb6

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—In Crawford and Warren counties, Pa. The owner is stopping in the city for a few days, is prepared to give all needful information respecting these lands. L. G. FOX, cor. High & 5th st. extension. fe22-1t

HORSE AND CART

FOR SALE.

A good HORSE and CART will be offered for sale TO-DAY, the 22d inst., at the Horse Market, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way. Only reason for selling is want of use. fe22 1t

VALUABLE OIL PROPERTY,

SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND,

believed to be

EXCELLENT OIL TERRITORY,

Located on Fishing Creek and its tributaries, Wetzel county, West Va.,

adjoining the property of the "West Virginia Oil Company," are offered for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

J. B. HUBLEY,

No. 27 Fourth street.

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES, &c.,

Parties intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are selling, from 4 to eight feet, and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name. Visitors to the Nurseries by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, to Edgewood Station, twelve miles west of Pittsburgh, have time to select their own trees and return the same day. Catalogues sent to applicants. Orders delivered in the city free of charge.

T. L. SHIELDS & Co.,

Sewickly, Allegheny Co., Pa.

jan30-law-4m.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

BY

Miss EMILY PAIGE,

assisted by

Mrs. H. KLEBER, Mr. R. G. PAIGE,
" N. K. WALK, " H. a LEBER,
Mr. E. FOERSTER,

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23d.

Part I.

1. Solo—Violin. Mr. Sorge.....Ariot.
2. Duett—Would that my love.....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Wade and Mr. Kleber.
3. Cavatina—Ripera "Ernani involami".....Verdi.
Miss EMILY PAIGE.
4. English Song—Excelsior.....Lindsay.
Mr. Paige.
5. Duett—From Stabat Mater.....Rossini.
Miss Paige and Mrs. Wade.
6. Polka Caprice.....Raff.
Mrs. H. Kleber.
7. Quartetto—Eccopiu del fiero.....Costa.
Miss Paige, Mrs. Wade, and Messrs. Paige & Foerster.

Part II.

1. Duett—Master and Scholar.....
2. Polka Schottische—Miss Paige and Mr. Foerster.....Alary.
Mrs. Wade.
3. a. Song without words.....Schumann.
b. The Gondola.....S zzi.
Mrs. H. Kleber.
4. Song.....
Mr. PAIGE.
5. Duett—Cinderella.....Rossini.
Miss Paige and Mr. Kleber.
6. Jeck o' Hazeldean.....
Miss Paige.
7. Duett—Roberto Devereux.....Donizetti.
Miss and Mr. Paige.
8. Addio—Trio.....Curschmann.
Miss Paige, Mrs. Wade and Mr. Paige.

Tickets $1. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. fe22-1t

LEASES GRANTED BY THE

MERCHANTS' OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CASH CAPITAL.....$50,000

WORKING CAPITAL.....$20,000

JOHN R. McCUNE, President
S. B. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
JAMES W. ARROTT, Secretary.

The property of the Company consists of nearly six acres of valuable Oil lands, situate on Cow, Calf and French Creeks, Pleasant county, West Virginia, (over the Pithole and Pleasant Hill Oil Creek Excitement.) The Company desires to lease, to responsible parties portions of their Territory, as above described, on favorable terms.

Apply to or address the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 37 Fifth street.

JAMES W. ARROTT, Secretary.

fe22-3t

SOLDIERS' CAMP COMPANIONS containing Writing materials.

SOLDIERS' PORTFOLIOS.

SOLDIERS' POCKET INKSTANDS.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

GOLD PENS OF BEST MAKE.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

ALL THE DIME

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for loaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

In Peace.

Come, let us make his pleasant grave,
Upon this shady shore,
Where the old river, wave on wave,
shall grieve forever more;
O, long and sweet shall be his dream
Lulled by its soothing flow—
Sigh softly, whining stream, because he
loved you so!

Fair blossom-daughters of the May,
So lovely in their bloom,
Your ranks must stand aside to-day
To give our darling room;
These dew-drops which you shed in showers
Are loving tears, I know—
Blo m brightly, brightly, grateful flowers because he loved you so!

Here, all along, warm summer days,
The yellow bees shall come,
Coquetting down the blossomy ways
With fond and ringing hum;
While warbling in the sunny trees
The birds flit to and fro—
Sing sweetly, sweetly, birds and bees, because he loved you so!

Here, with their softened, cautious tread,
The light feet of the shower
Shall walk about his grassy bed,
And cool the sultry hour;
Yet may not wake to smiles again
The eyes which sleep below—
Fall lightly, lightly, pleasant rain, because he loved you so!

And when the summer's voice is dumb
And lost her bloomy grace,
When sobbing autumn tempests come
To weep above the place,
Till all the forest boughs are thinned,
Their leafy pride laid low—
Grieve gently, gently, wailing wind, because he loved you so!

And when, beneath the chilly light
That crowns the winter day,
The storms shall fold his grave in white,
And shut the world away,
Above his sweet, untroubled rest,
Fall soft, caressing snow—
Drift tenderly across his breast, because he loved you so!

CITY MATTERS',

For additional local see first page.

Court Intelligence.

DISTRICT COURT (Judge Hampton).—In the case of Wm. H. Brown vs Peebles township, reported yesterday, the jury brought in verdict for plaintiff for $101 25, subject, however to the opinion of the Court on questions of law.

An ejectment case was taken up yesterday morning, in which Hannah Wall and Allen Wall seek to eject Dr. John E. Shaffer, Robert Kidney and George Wylie from possession of a certain tract of land in Elizabeth township. The plaintiffs allege that they have a lawful and legal title to a certain tract of land adjacent to the borough of Elizabeth, known as the Applegate Mill property—that the said property was sold at Sheriffs sale to satisfy the debts of Uriah Applegate, and was bought by the defendants, John E. Shaffer, Robert Kidney and George S. Wyley, who now hold possession of the same to the detriment of plaintiffs' interests, who claim that their father, being an equal owner in the property with Applegate, they are entitled to one-half interest in the same. The property is valued at $6,000, and should the plaintiffs succeed in establishing their claim they will secure the sum of $3,000. Hasbrouck for plaintiffs and White for defendants. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—(Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)—The attention of this court was occupied yesterday in the trial of T. J. Simpson and Joseph Livington, charged by Dr. Wray with conspiracy and fraud. The prosecution abandoned the charge of conspiracy, and the question for the jury now is simply one of false pretense or fraud. The case went to the jury yesterday afternoon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—(Judge Mellon.)—This court has been engaged for the past two days in hearing the case of Peter Pauli vs. Alexander Hays, reputed owner of the tow boat "Jacob Painter," before reported. The case went to the jury yesterday afternoon, and the verdict will be looked for with interest.

SIXTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—After strenuous exertions, the faithful few in this ward who have labored so perseveringly to raise a fund to put volunteers into the field, were, on Monday night last, owing to those who were just as liable to the draft as themselves, not responding to the call for money, compelled to adopt the following:

Whereas, The enrollment of the Sixth ward is recorded at the Provost Marshal's office as eight hundred and sixty-six men liable to draft, and but three hundred and sixty-six of these men have subscribed to the bounty fund, while from the reports of the committees appointed to canvass for subscriptions it appears that the remaining five hundred are all aliens or cripples; Therefore,

Resolved, That it is useless to attempt to raise from three hundred and sixty-six men funds enough to piece two hundred and thirteen volunteers in the field; and that we now adjourn to await the draft, and the summons of the Provost Marshal.

Thus it will be seen that the raising of volunteers in the Sixth ward has come to a "halt." The subscribers to the bounty fund have organized themselves into a club for mutual protection, and those who did nothing for themselves heretofore will now be compelled to suffer the consequences.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that an unusually large number of new buildings will be erected in this city and vicinity during the coming season, notwithstanding the high price of materials and labor. Several large stores and warehouses have already been commenced—one on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, which, when completed, will be occupied by Messrs. Moorhead, Dennison & Co., as a trimming store, and another at the corner of Liberty street and Devils alley. The latter is being erected by Mr. Shaffer, and will, we believe, be used as a warehouse. Other buildings will be commenced in the course of the spring. One of our principal architects informs us that he is preparing plans and designs for several large buildings, which massive stone fronts, and that they will probably be erected during the present year. The stone to be used will be of a superior quality, and will be procured at the quarries on the Youghiogheny River.

ROW AT THE DEPOT.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock a squad of one hundred and five laboring men arrived in this city from New York, *en route* to Nashville, where they had been engaged to labor in the Quartermaster's Department. Upon their arrival they visited the drinking saloons in the vicinity of the railroad depot, and after imbibing freely, commenced fighting and acting very disorderly, compelling several of the mercantile in the vicinity to close their stores. The police arrested several of the ringleaders and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where they were locked up. A detail of police were then stationed at the depot, who succeeded in preserving order until the train was ready to carry them to their destination.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Wm. Frew, Esq., Treasurer of the Christian Commission, reports the following additional subscriptions since our last report.

Jas. P. Hanna..	$300 00	Jas Kennedy..	10 00
Cash.....	100 00	J M Snowden..	10 00
Mrs M Semple.	100 00	Mrs S Phillips.	5 00
Graff Bennet & Co.....	100 00	Cash.....	5 00
Graff & Hugus.	50 00	John Dean.....	100 00
Bates & Bell....	50 00	Mrs Parker.....	5 00
Jos H Hill.....	50 00	Mrs H Page.....	5 00
F S Bissell.....	50 00	Rev E S Bake..	5 00
D McCandless.	50 00	Amount previously rep'ted.	14,024 55
John Irwin, jr.	50 00		
Thos Bell.....	50 00		$15,119 55

ROBBING THE MAILS.—A lad named Wm. Marshall, residing near Rural Valley, Armstrong county, was arrested at Kittanning, on Monday, on a charge of robbing the mails. Marshall has been engaged in carrying the mail between Rural Valley and Bernard's Post-office, and several valuable letters having been missed, a watch was placed upon his actions, when he was discovered in the act of rifling some letters. He was brought to this city yesterday and committed for trial.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the city, from February 10 to February 18, as follows: Intemperance, 1; typhoid fever and paralysis, 1; old age, 2; inflammation of bowels, 2; paralysis, 1; erysipelas, 1; consumption, 2; tuberculosis pulmoneum, 1; chronic diarrhea, 1; cancer of liver, 1; enlargement of heart, 1; congestion of brain, 1; still-born, 1; suffocative catarrh, 1. Males, 7; females, 10.

WATER RENTS.—A correspondent desires to know whether a tenant moving into a house on the first day of April, of a given year, is bound to pay any arrears of water tax due on the property for the preceeding year. Being neither a lawyer nor a tax collector, we will not undertake to answer our correspondent. Alderman Butler, or some one else who has had experience in gathering taxes, could give the desired information.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act on the 7th day of May, 1864, declaring the birthday of Washington a public holiday. Mayor Lowry has issued a proclamation requesting all good citizens to observe it as such, and requesting that all places of business be closed to-day in honor of the birth of the illustrious Father of our common country.

NAVY.—One hundred men wanted for the Mississippi squadron, at No. 12 Market street, Pittsburgh. Call immediately.

SAM'L. H. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER
No. 124 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unobtainable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $15 to $45, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SOONER OR LATER A NEGLECTED Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the organs of windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial complaints, *Jaynes' Expectorant* is both a palliative and a curative, as the best proof of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard article an immediate trial? Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe22-MWS

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent.
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Continued success of the Pittsburgh favorites, Mr. and Miss COULDOCK, on which occasion they will present their great drama, with new scenery, &c.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, for the first time here, the original drama in three acts and numerous tableau, entitled

JESSIE M'LANE; or, THE STORY OF A COAL MINER

In honor of Washington's Birth-Day, the following interlude:—National Tableaux; National overture by the Orchestra; The Star Spangled Banner sung by the entire Company, on the stage. To conclude with

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

THIS EVENING, first appearance of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. O. W. BLAKE.

THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.
Miss Adelaide Hyton,
Miss Julia Christine,

A splendid Gymnastic Company of EIGHT PERFORMERS.

New Dramatic Company—Laughable Negroisms—Song—Dances, &c.

Concluding with
4, 11, 43, OR, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

FRED. ALMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

ANOTHER GREAT PIECE.

First night of the thrilling Drama entitled
THE MURDERED FERRYMAN;
OR, THE DOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.

Belair.....Mr. W. J. Thompson
Count Felix.....Mr. Fred. Wood
Marriette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.
Caio, by the wonderful acting Dog Hector.

Previous to which, Singing, Dancing, Niggerism.

BALLET,
FARCE,
PANTOMIME, &c.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Dr. R. S. MACKENZIE,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will Lecture at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23d,
SUBJECT:—IRISH LAW AND LAWYERS.

Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

HALL PATTERSON, JOHN McCLAREN,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
J. C. McCANDLESS, A. W. CHILDS,
J. M. GAZZAM, STEPHEN WOODS,
fe18 5t Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have for the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock, M., on the 15th day of MAY, 1865, for IRON, &c., described in the following classes: each bid must be made for an entire class, delivered at the respective Navy yards. Payments will be made in the usual manner; delivery to commence in twenty days after the notification of acceptance of bid; to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in three months thereafter. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each class reserved for rejecting the lowest bid, if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and Instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.—CLASS NO. 1—*Boiler Iron.*
141,000 pounds best American Flange Iron.
84,000 pounds best American Round and Flat Iron.

KITTERY.—CLASS NO. 2—*Round and Flat Iron.*
28,000 pounds best American T Iron.

KITTERY.—CLASS NO. 3—*T Iron.*
56,000 pounds Ingot Copper—best quality.

CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS NO. 1—*Copper.*
5,600 pounds Banca Tin.

CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS NO. 2.
1,500 pounds Slab Zinc.

CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS NO. 3.
BROOKLYN.—CLASS NO. 1—*Boiler Iron, &c.*
725,200 pounds best American Flange Iron.
42,500 pounds best American Sheet Iron.

BROOKLYN.—CLASS NO. 2—*Round, Square and Flat Iron.*
178,200 pounds best American Round Iron.
100,800 pounds best American Square or Flat Iron.

BROOKLYN.—CLASS NO. 3—*T Iron.*
80,000 pounds best American T Iron.

BROOKLYN.—CLASS NO. 4—*Boiler Rivets.*
110,600 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 1—*Iron, &c.*
65,000 pounds best American Round, Square, and Flat Iron.
150 tons best Bloom Iron.
130 tons best American Anthracite Pig Iron.
100 tons No. 2 American Charcoal Pig Iron.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 3—*Steel.*
18,000 pounds Round, Square and Octagon Cast Steel.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 4—*Copper.*
200,000 pounds Ingot Copper.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 5—*Tin, Lead and Zinc.*
10,000 pounds Lead, (pigs.)
20,000 pounds Tin, (Straits.)
8,000 pounds Slab Zinc.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 6—*Engineer's Stores.*
100 gross Wood Screws, Sprigs, Sandpaper, Alcohol, Molasses, Sour Flour, Rosin, Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, Solder, Brick Whiting.

WASHINGTON.—CLASS NO. 7—*White Pine Lumber.*
82,000 feet White Pine Lumber, of various thickness, dressed on both sides, suitable for making patterns.

NORFOLK.—CLASS NO. 1—*Round, Square and Flat Iron.*
288,080 pounds best American Round, Square and Flat Iron.

NORFOLK.—CLASS NO. 2—*Pig Iron.*
100 tons best American Charcoal Pig Iron.

NORFOLK.—CLASS NO. 3—*Boiler Rivets.*
6,000 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.
1,100 pounds best quality Smoke-pipe Rivets.
fe14 6w-Jan

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION
OF
Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio,
AND
Western Virginia.

President.....Dr. C. G. HUSSEY.

Vice-Presidents:
THOS. BAKEWELL, Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,
WILLIAM THAW, FELIX R. BRUNOT,

Corresponding Secretary.....*Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D*
Recording Secretary.....*E. H. IRISH, Esq.*
Treasurer.....*ALLEN KRAMER, Esq.*

Directors:

Rev. W. D'Howard, D. D.	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Rev. Hedrick Johnston,	Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.,
Hon. Thos. Williams,	Jos Horne, Esq.,
Rev. W. A. Davidson,	Rev. J. S. Travelli,
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Rev. W. A. Passavant,	Dr. T. F. Dale,
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Wm. Frew,	Wm. Little
Joseph Pannock,	Josiah King,
Jas. McKnight,	Wm. M. Shinn, Esq.,
Josiah Copley, Esq.	Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
Hon. T. J. Bigham	David Robinson,
Harvey Childs.	

Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to Rev. J. S. TRAVELLI, Chairman Executive Committee, at C. G. Hussey & Co.'s, No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. jan6-3m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1861 and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $500,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14 d&w4m

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you safety convenience and profit.

WE RECEIVE CURRENT FUNDS AT PAR.

We furnish Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par.

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We purchase Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery, to purchasers 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds at par; also 10-40 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates, and pay you the Government commission.

Referring You to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. BAILEY,	THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN F. HERRON,	S. H. KING
DAVID M'SMITH,	W. J. BIGLEY,
THOS. SHANTZ,	P. S. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR.	fe1-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 3, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 4th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th Section of the act entitled "An Act to encourage the formation of National Currency, to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed the 25th day of August, A. D., 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the said act of Congress.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the 11th Section of the said act, and declare that said Bank is duly authorized to issue the notes provided for by the said act, in the manner and to the extent provided by the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 7th, 1865. jan8-3w

PIANOS
AND
MELODEONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos
AND TAYLOR & FARLEY'S
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
Instruments which recommend themselves.
HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
fe11 NO. 53 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS AND
AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
PIANOS,
and
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
The best and cheapest instruments in the U. States. We have, also, pianos of other manufacturers, Gale & Co., Groveste n & Co., Steinway & Sons, Boardman & Gray, Dunham and others, all of which we will sell lower than any other establishment in the city.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Agents for Bradbury, N. Y., Schomacker & Co., etc.,
ja21 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

BRIGHT TOBACCO.
50 boxes Pound Lump:
25 " Rough and Ready, of a superior quality. For sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
fe18 No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 21 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

BARREL FACTORY
FOR SALE.
All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order. Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
ja26-1m No. 137 Fourth street.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
no15

J. C. TILTON,
31 Fifth street,
DEALER IN
DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.
312 acres now for sale. 6d

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
Late Union Banking Company,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Paid up Capital.....$250,000.
Limited to.....$500,000.

This Bank has been fully organized under the Act of Congress, and will continue to transact a general banking business under the management of the following

DIRECTORS:

J. R. McCUNE,	JARED M. BRUSH,
JOHN WILSON,	JOS. KIRKPATRICK,
JOSEPH HORNE,	A. G. CUBBAGE,
C. BARCHFELD,	JOHN MARSHALL,
	C. HANSON LOVE.

By authority of JAY COOKE, Esq., subscriptions will be received for the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold.

J. R. McCUNE, President.
fe21-6t R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
fe1 tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
CLOSING OUT,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

SUMMER POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BEREGES,
CHINTZES,
WHITE BRILLIANTS,
JACONETTE FLOUNCING,
COLORED ALPACCAS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
COLORED LELAINES.

A large assortment of Winter Goods closing out cheap. fe21

GREAT BARGAINS
IN NEW
DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

ALL BEST PRINTS 31 cents.
FAST COLORS at 25 cents.
BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.
BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
fe6

THE VERY LATEST
AND
Lowest Prices for
Dimity Bands, Cambric Edging,
Hamburg Trimming and Skirting,
Point Lace Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs and Capes,
Linen Handkerchiefs in all grades,
Linen Cuffs and Collars,
Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Thread and Point Barbes, Sash Ribbons, Head Nets, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Stocking and Gloves, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, and other desirable goods
AT RETAIL.

KID GLOVES, in white and light colors, for evening, just opened.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs,
Well stocked with a general variety of Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
fe4

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at
fe8 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVES,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER RULER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich will of Antique Style. se6

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ap26

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Kreba & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

O. A. BRADLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of 1881	....	111½
U. S. 5-20s	....	1 11
U. S. 10-40s	....	1 02
Gold	1 86	2 00
Connellsville 6s	80 00	....
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	....	60
Allegheny Insurance	....	27 00
Connellsville R. R., (Inst.)	12	12½
Mechanics	....	76 00
Allegheny	....	70 00
Fourth National Bank	155 00	....
Daizell	....	8 62½
Columbia	....	80 00
Plasmic Oil Blood	....	2 25
Oil Basin (W. Div.)	....	10 00
Eldorado	1 65	....
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 40	....
Cherry Run Central	2 25	....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 03	1 10
Merchants'	....	60
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	....	98
Federal	....	1 25
McAboy and Cherry Run	95	....
Semlock	....	4 00
National Copper Co	....	28 00
Rockland	....	12 00
Monongahela Nav. Co	45 00	47 00

TUESDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

Previous to the calling of the stock list at the People's Exchange, this evening, it was determined that in view of Wednesday being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and to be observed as a national holiday, there is no transactions on 'Change on that evening and the stocks purchased or sold to-night would be settled for on Thursday at the usual time. There was an increased attendance, and great interest manifested, but stocks were unusually firm. Ross is still advancing, selling up to $2. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh suffered a slight decline. The following were the sales at the evening:

Cherry Run and Blood.....1 00
300 do and Pit Hole.....97
150 Dalzell.....8 60
100 Eldorado.....1 65
100 do do.....1 75
100 Fleming and Blood.....3 25
100 McAboy Cherry Run.....90
100 Revenue.....1 10
100 Ross.....1 98
100 do do.....2 00
100 do do.....2 00
200 do do.....2 00
100 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.....1 05
100 do do.....1 07
100 do do.....1 07
200 do do.....1 07
100 do do.....1 07
400 Western Pennsylvania.....3 00
1000 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh.....1 07½
100 Ross.....1 98
400 Cherry Run and Pit Hole.....93
200 do do.....93
100 Dalzell.....8 50
1000 Hasencleck.....1 03
100 Ross.....2 00
1000 McAboy and Cherry Run.....98
600 do do.....98
600 Cubertson's Run.....1 70

—The following stock were sold at M'Elwaine's Auction, this evening:

10 shares M. & M. Bank.....$75 50
10 do Bank of Pittsburgh.....71 00
80 do Pittsburgh & Steubenville.....5 50
200 do Hornbeck.....5 00
25 do Oil Creek and Cherry Run.....5 50
100 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.....1 05
1000 do Mahoning.....1 00
1000 Mon. Nav. Co. Bonds.....91 00

—The closing quotations on the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme	....	$25 00
Allegheny River	....	1 00
Banner	83	1 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	....	1 90
Central Dietz	90	1 05
Cherry Run Central	2 25	2 35
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 05	1 80
Columbia	70 00	80 00
Cubertson's Run	1 65	1 85
Duck Creek	20 00	27 00
Ella Oil and Mining	....	75
Federal	1 10	1 15
Fuller Reserve	....	1 75
Hemlock	3 00	4 00
Lindsey	5 00	....
Merchants'	50	52
National Refining and Storing	9 95	....
New York and West Virginia	....	5 00
Ohio Valley	....	1 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 30	5 55
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 05	2 15
Ritchie	93	99
Stella	50	....
Star Well	1 00	1 65
Steel Well	50 00	70 00
Union Lubric	98	1 00
Whitely Creek	1 50	2 00

—The financial news brought by the last European steamer, so far, at least, as it concerns this country, is in the highest degree favorable. The first effect of the intelligence of the fall of Fort Fisher in England was to put United States securities up 1½@1¾ ₱ cent., and the Confederate loan fell off in about the same proportion, though the exact quotation was not given. But a short time ago, the London *Times* sought to ignore United States securities, while the shrewd Germans were buying them at 40 to 45. Now Englishmen are buying them at 54, and there is more anxiety to buy than to sell. This is pleasing intelligence—doubly so because it is well that those who unjustly and with us in our darkest days should make money at the expense of capitalists who sympathized with the rebels, and bought to turn this sympathy to a good account. The blockade runners, the holders of Confederate bonds, and the deciders of American securities are now suffering in that part where the Englishman is tenderest—the pocket. From a financial point of view this news from England is very important, as it promises to exert a powerful influence in our markets. It will, however, strengthen the confidence of our own people in these securities, in the first place, and in the next place it must depress the price of gold. Heavy purchases of bonds on foreign account, will, of course, increase the supply of exchange. Meantime, our exports of produce are large, and our imports of foreign goods are light. What, then, is to prevent imports of gold from Europe? If the excess of exchange continues, this must be done, for it is not to be supposed that exchanges will be sold at a discount greater than the cost of shipping coin. The fact of such movements in the foreign market may readily be imagined. Already weak, and trembling as if on the brink of a great panic, favorable intelligence, coming on the heels of the foreign advices, and coupled with the easy working of the foreign trade balances, would send prices tumbling. The public are now looking steadily for lower rates. Dealers expect a decline, and act accordingly. The market, therefore, has but little support. There is, under the present state of affairs, no considerable bull party to rush in to risk the experiment of trying to check a downward movement.

—The New York *Herald* of Monday says: The past week has witnessed a dull and drooping market for Gold and Railway Stocks, but an active one for Government Securities, which are steadily rising in popular favor, both at home and abroad, with the prospect of the National arms. Speculation in the Gold room and on the Stock Exchange has been tamed into stagnation by the favorable aspect of affairs. A very close sympathy exists between Gold and Railway Stocks, and, as the legitimate demand for the former for customs duties and exports has diminished to a merely nominal sum, in connection with the fact that a few months ago, a strong support to the premium has been withdrawn. This is, of course, attributable to our unusually large export and light import trade for some time past, the effect of which is greatly aided by the revival of confidence in the national credit among the people in consequence of military successes. The uncertainty attending railway and other stock values is diverting capital hitherto invested in them into government securities, and the nation is thus becoming the favorite borrower.

—The following table shows the accrued interest on the seven and three-tenths bonds during the present week:

	$50. Cents.	$100. Cents.	$500. Cents.	$1,000 Cents.
February 20	8	10	40	105
February 21	6	12	60	120
February 22	7	14	70	140
February 23	8	16	80	160
February 24	9	18	90	180
February 25	10	20	100	200

Boston Oil Market.

Oils—For fish oil there is a steady store demand within the range of our figures. Linseed oil sells slowly at $1 55—a decline of 2c. Most of the mills in the country have stopped, or arranged to do so shortly. The stock on hand is 250,000 bags of linseed against 140,000 bags on the 1st of September, including all on the way. The crop of domestic seed is mostly used up, and nearly all the mills in the West have stopped. A sale of 50 bbls Olaine oil at $1 68@1 70, cash. The stock of lard oil is small, and No. 1 winter ranges from $2 18 to 2 25. Prices of salad oil remain without change. 100 bbls saponified red oil sold at 17½c.

Petroleum—There is scarcely any demand for crude or refined in bond, but for free oil there is a good inquiry, and further sales of 2,500 bbls are reported at 88@90c. Sales of 3,000 bbls crude at about 50c; and small lots of refined, in bond, at 80@70c. Residuum is held at $10@10 25 ₱ bbl, with sales of 200 bbls at the latter figure. Small sales of Naptha at 47@50c ₱ gal free, and 30c for bonded.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	1,200
Refined, barrels	2,220

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Bodman's warehouse, to-day, were as follows: 40 hhds and 50 cases, viz: 2 at $8 50, 1 at $8, 5 at 9 50, 1 at $10 50, 3 at $11, 1 at $12, 3 at $17, 5 at $18 50@21 50, 1 at $23, 5 at $24@30 50, 5 at $31@48, 2 at $40@41, 1 at $48, at 54c. 6 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs at $6@30.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special mention. The weather continues pleasant for out door transactions. The receipts of produce were not large by rail. We notice an increase, as navigation is resumed, on the Ohio. Produce will soon begin to arrive in larger quantities; what effect this will have on the market remains to be seen. On the wharf a fair degree of activity was perceptible, the amount of goods shipped being larger; the principal portion being of Pittsburgh manufactures. Among the departures were the Guidon, for Cincinnati, with all the freight she could manage. The Pilgrim was ready last evening. She would leave for Nashville at daylight, with all the freight she could manage. The Pine Grove has a fine Cincinnati trip on board. She will leave this morning. The Armadillo, for Nashville, is announced for this day. The Minerva came in from Wheeling with a fine trip. She will return to the same port to-day at noon. The W. H. Osborn leaves for St. Louis this day, water permitting. The Gibie No. 3, Captain Anderson, is loading for Cincinnati. She will have dispatch. The Hard Times is loading for the same port. The favorite steamer Leonidas is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will board at the cosy hotel. The Kate Putman was due last evening. We published her manifest yesterday. Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—Prices for some days past have ruled firm with a good export demand. The supply was not large. Among the sales were 100 bbls at $4 50@5 00.

EGGS—The market was firm, the demand being in excess of the supply. Sales 4 bbls packed at 40c.

BULK MEAT—The market was steady. We note sales of 25,000 lbs shoulders at a shade below 10c per lb.

GRAIN—The market, generally speaking, was dull, the sales made being principally for local purposes. Prices have undergone no material alteration for some days. Among the sales were Oats, 3,000 bushels to arrive, at 80c ₱ 35 pounds from store at 87@88c. Corn—The demand was fair and sales regular, viz: 1 car on track, $1 35; 1 do, $1 36, and 400 bushel delivered, $1 40. Wheat—There has been no large sale reported for some time. The rates were, Red, $2 10; White, $2 15@2 20. Barley—The supply was in advance of the demand, the current rates for Spring and Fall being $1 50. A large parcel could not be disposed of at that figure.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand being local, the sales were limited to small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. Among the sales were Extra Family, 70 bbls Spring Wheat, $9 50; 100 bbls Choice, $10 75@10 90; 100 do, $10 75; 66 do, $10 80. Lower grades were not inquired for.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were large. Prices of certain descriptions were lower. Sales of car loads at $26@38, and 25 loads at scales; Clover, $35@38; Timothy, $40@45.

BEANS—Unchanged; sales 8 bbls at $3.

TALLOW—Market steady; sales of 1,000 lbs at 13c.

BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand; among the sales were 5 bbls roll at 40, 43@45c.

CHEESE—The supply was ample for all purposes; sales 75 boxes Western Reserve at 23@22c. Goshen at 26c.

BACON—The market was steady, with sales as follows: Shoulders, 20@20½c; ribbed sides, 22½c; clear do, 25c; sugar-cured Hams, 24c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, February 22, 1865. }

Business in the oil way has pretty much come to a stand still. The stock of the various kinds have been reduced down to a very limited number of barrels, in fact the only crude in this market is a few hundred barrels held by refiners. Whether they will dispose of the raw material or manufacture the same, remains to be seen. The prospect for an early resumption of navigation in the Allegheny is not very flattering, and it will take a rise, and a good deal of it, to move the mountains of ice that is piled up between Oil City and Pittsburgh. Until that event takes place, the business of reporting transactions in Crude will be about over. Occasionally we receive a car load of Smith's Ferry oil. The receipts so far have not exceeded 10 barrels per week. The nominal rate is in this market here at Crude, 35@36c, without any cash package; Refined, 1 hundred, to be quoted at 62@63c, Free, 82@83c, for 50 or 100 bbl lots. Sales in lots of 5 and 10 bbls at a slight advance on these prices. The supply of Refined on hand at present is very limited. Tar or Residuum was steady with a fair demand. The nominal rates were $8@8 25. Naptha was in moderate request. Bonded 24@25c; Free 42@ 45c per gallon.

REFINING—The market was not active. The only operations that came under our notice were 75 bbls bonded at 62c; 110 bbls free at 83c, and 160 bbls, the terms of which were withheld.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co, 87 barrels of Benzine, for Philadelphia.

Sill & Co, 50 barrels of Tar, for Philadelphia.

Petrona Company, 53 barrels of Tar, for Boston.

J. Hancock, 57 barrels of Crude, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 50 barrels of Refined, for Pittsburgh.

Petrona Company, 9 barrels of Refined, for Pittsburgh.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, September 1, 1864...bales 4,575
Arrived part week.....1,553
Arrived previously.....27,555—27,038

Exported past week.....1,985—33 613
Exported previously.....27,254—29,239

Stock on hand and on ship board..bales 4,364

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Toledo and Milwaukee.

The receipts of flour, wheat, corn and oats, at Toledo and Milwaukee, for the week ending Feb. 11, compare as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Toledo	4 865	54,180	22,262	28,329
Milwaukee	5,816	31,120	4,000	1,680
Toledo excess	869	23,121	18,262	26,649

Four reduced to wheat, the aggregate receipts of grain at the two points for the week were:

Toledo	178,196
Milwaukee	55,819
Toledo, excess—bushels	72,377

The receipts of the same items at the two ports on the 11th were:

Toledo, bushels	41,176
Milwaukee	9,799
Toledo, excess—bushels	31,377

Toledo Market.

Our market is without any feature of special interest. Descriptions of grain are dull and prices nominally unchanged. There was a light inquiry for Amber Michigan and No. 1 Red Wheat, but parties generally were the only purchasers. Other grades variously commanded higher rates. The receipts, however, are light, with an increased number of manufacturers in the market, who find the raw leaf more easily handled. The sales at auction warehouses to-day amounted to 125 hhds, as follows:

Lyons, Pickett & Co—8 hhds trashy lugs at $6 50@7 90, 7 hhds light lugs at $8 10 to $ 60, 2 of good lugs at $10 to 11 50, 1 hhd at $12, 1 at $14 50, light to medium fillers at $10 to 26, 1 of new Ky., leaf at $30, and 1 of old manufacturing leaf at $44.

AT THE NINTH STREET—1 hhd at $8 60, 4 of good lugs at $10 to 10 50, medium leaf at $16 50 to 29, and 1 at $30.

AT THE BOONE—2 hhds stems at $3 65, 1 of trash at $6, 5 hhds light lugs at $7 30 to 8 50, 3 at $9 40 to 10, 2 of new lugs at $12 25 to 12 75, and light to medium leaf at $16 to 25 75.

Boston Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1865.

The Pig Iron and Bloom market has ruled dull for some time past, buyers generally holding off for lower prices; transactions just at this time are difficult to obtain in many cases, the figures and terms being withheld. Among the sales, we note the following:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

84 tons Hanging Rock, cold blast.....$85, cash.
47 tons Han ing Rock, hot blast, $74@75, cash and time.

Anthracite Iron was offered at the following prices:

No. 1 Anthracite Foundry.....$58@60, cash.
No. 2 Anthracite.....57
No. 3 Anthracite.....50@55

BLOOMS.

10 tons Juniata No. 1.....$150, cash.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.

Arrived since the 2d instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,533 bales—Cleared since the 2d instant, for New York, 1,485 bales. Boston 130, Liverpool, 1,875 bales—Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 9th instant, 4,364 bales.

Yesterday the supply on sale having been much reduced by the previous movement the business was confined to 100 bales, at prices floating a fraction higher, closing nearly le ₱ lb.

This makes a total for the week of 1,850 bales, against 2,000 the week and 1,525 bales, Monday.

We now advance our quotations as follows:

Ordinary	60	@ 63
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AT THE BOONE—2 hhds stems at $3 65, 1 of trash at $6, 5 hhds light lugs at $7 30 to 8 50, 3 at $9 40 to 10, 2 of new lugs at $12 25 to 12 75, and light to medium leaf at $16 to 25 75.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

IRON—The market for Pig remains quiet, with merely a consumptive demand, and prices are without material variation. We quote small sales of No. 1, Gartnerrie and other brands, at $62@63, and American No. 1 at $60@62 per ton, cash. English Bar Iron is dull and unchanged. Sales of common at $170@ 180; refined at $185@190 per ton. English Sheet is selling in lots from store at 9½@11c, and Russia do at 28@30c per lb, cash. Nails in moderate demand at 9¼@10c per lb, cash, for assorted sizes. Railroad Iron is quiet and nominal at $54 per ton, in gold, for English, and $120 for American in currency.

BY auction, ex Dutch barque Duiveland, 2 6/2 bars Swedish Iron at $202; 1,988 bars do do at $159; 1,479 bars do do at $156; 1,660 bars do do at $156; 4,895 bars do do at $188; 2,317 bars do do at $195 50; 10 bars do do at $176 per ton; 183 tons scrap do at $60 50 per ton, cash—*Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Provision Market.

Bulk meats have met suddenly with improved demand; sides particularly so, because of a supposed improvement for foreign account. There was a quick market for Shoulders at 10¾c, loose, and for Sides at 17¾c—18½c and 18¾c and 20c for rib, clear rib, and clear.

There was also a sharp demand for Bacon Sides at 19¼@20c, the latter figure being now established; 21c for clear rib, and 22½@23c for clear, are figures now firmly asked. Bacon Shoulders are more ready at 18½c.

Large sales of Lard were made on the strength of the improvement in New York, at 21¼c for city and country, and 21¾@22c for city. The last figure is now firmly asked.

Mess Pork remains neglected, with $37 as the nominal trading figure, though the offerings are not large.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The dormant condition of the wool market, recorded for some time past, still continues. The receipts and stocks, both here and Eastward, are much smaller than at this period last year, with prospective light importations of foreign for some time to come, but there is no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to purchase to any extent. The sales comprise:

25,000 lbs medium at	$1 00@1 05
80,000 lbs fine	1 05
5,000 lbs Ohio fleece	1 05
20,000 lbs low fleece	1 02@1 04
3,000 lbs common and ¼ blood	1 05
5,000 lbs tub	1 07@1 10
13,000 lbs mixed fleeces, under	1 00

200 bales unwashed Donskai, on private terms.

20 bales Crimean, on private terms.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

IRON—In Pig Metal there is very little doing. Sales of 400 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $33 ₱ ton; No 2 at $30@30, and hard at $15. cash; 600 tons No 4, deliverable at Elizabethport, at $55; and 1,000 tons Buck's County Forge, deliverable in New York, on private terms.

SCOTCH PIG—No essential change and nothing doing. We quote at $55.

BLOOMS—Are dull and without sales.

MANUFACTURED IRON—Meets a limited inquiry at former rates.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, February 22, 1865. }

The market for some time past has been inactive. The resumption of navigation will no doubt increase the demand. At the meeting held yesterday, plates were reduced one cent per pound.

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¾ inch	7¾
1¾ to 1½, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ½ inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ½ inch	8¾
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
¾ to ⅜, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¾
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1⅛	8¾
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	7¾
2¾ to 3¾	8
3¼ to 3½ inch	8
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼
4¼ and 5 inch	7¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	8-16 inch
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¾ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼
WAGON BOX IRON.	₱ lb
	8¾

SHEET.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17 inch	8¼
" 18 to 21	9
" 25 and 26	9¼
" 27	10¼

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼@⅝ ₱ lb extra PLATES.

8-16, ½ and 5-16 inch thick.....8
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

FLAT BARS.

Punched and counter sunk.

1¾ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅝ inch.....8
1¾ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch.....8¼
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch.....8¼
1¼ by ¼ inch.....9

Juniata Iron 2½ cts a ₱ over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron.....8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata.....15

NAILS.	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8 12½	24 Fine.....10 37½
8d and 9d.....8 37½	24 " Lining.....11 37½
6d and 7d.....8 62½	20 " Clinch.....11 62½
4d and 5d.....8 87½	20 " Spikes.....8 87½
3d.....9 87½	Barrels.
Casting Nails.	8 inch.....11 88
8d.....10 13	7 inch.....11 38
6d.....9 88	6 inch.....10 38
4d.....9 63	5 inch.....10 13
3d.....9 63	4 inch.....9 88
Finishing.	Tobacco.
6d.....10 62	8d.....9 88
8d.....10 38	8d.....9 63
10d.....10 13	10d.....9 38
12d.....10 13	

12½ cents per Keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

2½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1865.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The evacuation of Charleston has terminated the present suspense which depressed the Stock market, and the consequence has been an upward movement, which, though irregular, pervades the whole speculative list. New York Central and Hudson and Western are the strongest. Governments strong, with a moderate business. The Miscellaneous List showed no change from yesterday. The fall of Charleston caused a fall in Gold, but not as heavy as was anticipated. Some sales were made at 1 05. The demand for Money is limited and far below the supply. Foreign Exchange dull at 108. Business in Petroleum Stocks increased very rapidly. The sales at both Boards were very large to-day. Rynd Farm sold at $1 80; Tack, $3 40; Cherry Run, $1 50; Oceanic, $1 50; Knickerbocker, 84c; U. S., $25 50; Dinsmore, $8 25. The Petroleum market is dull and prices nominal; quotations same week at 41@45c, on the spot, and 45@46c, buyer's option. Transactions in refined mostly limited to home consumption, at 60@62c, the receipts of which continues limited; free is quoted at 87@88c. To-morrow will be closely observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange Open Board, Gold Room, Petroleum Board and Produce Exchange, will all be closed.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Money easy and larger supply at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 107½@107¾. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 191½, declining to 190¾, and closing at 190¾. Government stocks quiet, but firm. Sales of 6s of 1881, coupons, 111; U. S. 5s, 104; coupons, 103¾; Tennessee 6's, 58; Mariposa, 15½; New York Central, 115¾; Erie, 73¾; Hudson, 106; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 119; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, 95¾.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's evening exchange stock market was active and firm. Gold very active and steady at 2019; Illinois Central 119½; Pittsburgh 89¾; Rock Island 98½; Northwestern 34½; Fort Wayne 95¾; Canton 33¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 26¾; Cumberland 65¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.

Gold has fallen under the news from Charleston from 200¾ to 198¾, from which it rallied.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Beef cattle broke down under large receipts, and prices fell nearly or quite 2c per pound on all grades. Some drovers sold at a loss, and heavy loads this week, as many of the cattle were a long while on the road, producing heavy losses. We quote at retail, some of them reported their losses to be from $50 to $75 per head, but these were exceptionable cases. The drop was on retail rates, but nothing could be done at last week's rates, though brokers worked hard to get more. Prices varied from 13 to 20 and 22, with a few sales at more advanced prices.

RECEIPTS:	
Beeves	6325
Cows	189
Calves	300
Sheep and Lambs	13,000
Swine	2000

The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₱ cwt	$21 00@23 00	
	Fair to good qual.	15 50@20 00
	Common	14 00@16 00
	Inferior	12 00@14 00
COWS & CALVES—1s quality		60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	35 00@40 00
	Inferior	25 00@30 00
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₱ lb		13@14 c.
	Ordinary	12@13 c.
	Common	11@12 c.
	Inferior	10@11 c.
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₱ head		10 00@12 00
	Prime	10 00@12 00
	Ordinary	9 00@10 00
	Common	8 00@9 00
	Inferior	5 50@7 00
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ₱ cwt	14 00@14 75
	Lights and medium	14 00@14 50
	Still fed	14 00@14 00

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

There is no decided change in cotton, with sales at 84c for middlings. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Western heavy and 25@30c lower; sales at $10 20@10 35 for extra State; $11 00@11 10 for round-hoop Ohio, and $11 50@12 00 for trade brands, the market closing heavy, with rumored sales of extra State at $10 00. Whisky dull; Western at $2 27@2 28. Wheat dull and nominal, and 2@3c lower. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Malted Western in store, $1 12½@1 13. Wool dull. Rice dull. Coffee quiet, cargo dull; Muscovado, 19@19½c. Sugar dull and heavy. Molasses dull, and closed more firmly at 83½ 87½ for new mess; $33 00@33 25 for 63-4, do cash and regular way, and $35 for regular and 52 months' delivery. Pork firm at $34 00@34 50 for prime, and $34 00@38 50 for prime mess; also 5,500 bbls new mess for March and April, seller's option, at $35 50@36 00. Beef dull and quiet and steady at about previous prices. Beef hams less active at $25 50@27 25. Dressed hogs heavy and lower. We quote at 12@12½c. Lard in moderate demand; Cumberland at 20c, and long ribbed 23c. Cut meats quiet at 17@ 18c for shoulders, and 18@22c for hams. Tallow firm at 20@20½c. Butter is selling at 50@60c for June, seller's option, at 24@25c. Butter is selling at 57@62c for Ohio, and 38@55c for State. Cheese quiet at 21@22c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.

The market for most articles closed dull and prices unsettled, owing to the decline in Gold. Flour not lower but prices nominal. Wheat 2@3c lower, and dull. Corn dull; $1 for ear, and $1 05 for shelled. Oats 2@3c lower and firm. Whisky in moderate demand, at $2 17. Provisions dull and prices nominal; no sales of importance. Groceries closed quiet. Rio coffee, under the bad news from New York, Gold 195@196. Exchange firm, bill rates.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 4@5c; sales at $1 81@1 83. Corn actively declined 3c. Oats steady at 37½c. Provisions dull; prime mess, $30 bbl; shoulders, loose, 10½c. Lard dull at 21¾@22c for prime. Hogs steady at 10@12. Dressed Hogs dull; declined 50c. Sales at 12@14. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 do; Oats, 37,000 do.

Boston Copper Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Prices of mining stocks in Boston today: Central, 53; Copper Falls, 9½; Huron, 41; Isle Royale, 13; Minnesota, 19; Franklin, 49½; Kansack, 9¾. Market dull.

New York Petrolem Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Petroleum dull and lower; crude, 44; refined, in bond, 67@67½; refined, free, 87½@88.

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 20.

	Of. Ask.		Of. Ask.
Aztec	4½	Norwich	4½
Bedford	1	N. J. Consol	— 1
Boston	2½	Northwich	— 1
Canada	60 1	Oglinda	6 7¼
Central	53 —	Ontonagon	— 1
Third Sister	13 —	Rockland	— 12
Huron	1¾ —	Superior	2 2½
Knowlton	4 6	Shiren Consol	¼ —
Minnesota	15 18		

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, February 20.

Canada	no bid.	Isle Royal	13
Central	53	Minnesota	19
Copper Falls	9½	Franklin	no bid
Quinc